The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matter, affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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FOES OF CHILD LABOR BAN SING OLD, OLD SONG

In a trial court the law of evidence permits impeachment of a witness, and on this principle friends of the child labor amendment can challenge practically every opponent of this proposal.

The record of these opponents does not justify credence or confidence in their statements. They do not come before the court of public opinion with clean hands.

Their energies have been in opposition to social progress.

They have always appealed to the fears and the inexperience of the people whenever remedial legislation is proposed.

They can not point to a single instance where they would abandon the old or where they accepted changed conditions until compelled to by the highest court in the land.

Whether it be the right of workers to organize, the establishment of public schools, free text books, the secret ballot in elections, protection of life and health of workers, compensation laws, child labor enactments, protection of women wage workers, or any other social advance, amendment foes have presented a united front. They have advanced the same arguments, word for word, they do now.

Congress, they say, will permit officials to invade homes.

How strange the sudden interest these exploiters have in the people's homes!

They do not explain that the homes of the nation were not entered when congress passed child labor laws in 1916 and in 1919. This "danger" did not appear until the people started to amend the constitution without the consent of child labor profiteers.

Another claim is that it is unsafe to place too much power in the hands of congress.

These opponents profess a fear that congress will—or can—pass a child labor law that will not be sustained by public opinion and the courts.

To be logical, these opponents should oppose the right of congress to levy taxes, because the United States supreme court has held (McCullough vs. Maryland) that "the power to tax is the power to destroy."

The constitution empowers congress to regulate interstate commerce. The United States supreme court has ruled (Dayton-Goose Creek railway case) that the interstate commerce commission, an agent of congress, has power "to foster, protect and control the commerce."

Because of this enlarged power, undreamed of by the authors of the constitution, would amendment foes repeal the commerce clause?

The United States tariff commission may recommend to the president that tariff rates be increased or decreased. There is no appeal from the president's award. He has a power heretofore held only by congress. Because the president has that autocratic power would amendment foes repeal the law because some president is "liable" to punish or reward?

All through our governmental system the same condition exists. Boards, commissions and individuals are given wide powers. These are not arbitrary. They are not governed by any fixed rule, save common sense and a sound public opinion.

It is ridiculous to claim that 500 lawmakers, who must answer to their constituents, will pass a child labor law in defiance of the courts, common sense and public opinion.

But the foes of social progress must depend upon the ridiculous.

Postal Wages Lowest In History; New Production Records Made

Washington, Dec. 13.—"The post office clerk today is giving more in the way of service—or labor—for lower real wages than at any period since Ben Franklin started the postal system," said Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, in reply to the department's claim that one-fifth of every postal dollar goes for clerical hire.

"To be accurate, the department should have pointed out that clerical costs have proportionately decreased from year to year," Secretary Flaherty said. "Postal revenues have increased more rapidly than operating costs. In less than four years the postal workers wiped out an $83,000,000 deficit and the service today is financially self-sustaining.

"Post office clerks have been granted approximately a 50 per cent pay increase since 1913. But, according to President Coolidge's figures, as disclosed in his Labor day address, living costs for the same period have risen 69 per cent. Thus the actual wage of the post office clerk, in spite his greatly increased productivity, is lower now than 10 years ago.

"The department's survey discloses that an immense aggregate sum is paid for clerical help. This is true, due to the ever expanding needs of this great public service. But the public should know the spread of this vast sum. No individual worker is enriched by it. Ninety per cent of all postal employes receive less than $2,000 a year.

Eighty-three per cent receive $1,800 or less per annum. Ninety-eight per cent receive less than $2,500 per annum.

"Thus only 2 per cent of this great army of workers—and these are mostly the political postmasters—receive more than $2,500 a year. The public should know that while clerical postal costs have increased in the aggregate there is no inflated postal pay roll, and a pay increase to these workers will not disturb the nation's financial balance."

GOMPERS SMOKES OUT LESS-WAGES ADVOCATE

Washington, Dec. 13.—President Gompers' challenge to George Harvey, editor of the Washington Post, that wages will not be reduced, brought a quick about-face by that acknowledged spokesman for the national administration.

At the close of the A. F. of L. convention in El Paso President Gompers called attention to an editorial demand for wage reductions by Mr. Harvey.

"Don't let anyone rest under the impression that an utterance of this character by George Harvey is haphazard," President Gompers said.

"George Harvey speaks as the mouthpiece of the manufacturers' association, of all the corporations of wealth, of the insurance companies, and of the railroads—of everything that means property as against man. It is not only a suggestion. It is a slogan with him.

"Let it be clearly understood, come what may, be the result what it may, that America's workers will resist any attempt to cut wages, no matter what the result may be to the industry. An industry that can not pay a living wage, a wage according to our best standards of living, had best go out of business."

This stirring call brought a personally signed denial by Mr. Harvey in a leading editorial article, published in the Washington Post, issue of Dec. 7. Mr. Harvey said:

"We did not say that wages should be reduced; we are only too happy to believe that they need not be and to wish that they might be increased—but therein we hope selfishly."

The editorial article that President Gompers referred to was published in Washington Post, issue of November 9, following the election. In that article, Mr. Harvey said:

"Railroad rates have remained at war levels because of high costs. High costs then continued because of high wages. Eventually the question must be fought out with railroad labor. It is an unpleasant prospect, but it can not be blinked."

FAVOR SIX-DAY WEEK FOR FIRE FIGHTERS

Washington, Dec. 13.—Officers of the International Association of Fire Fighters are assisting locals of that organization in the province of Alberta, Canada, to secure a six-day week. At the forthcoming elections in the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat the question of one day's rest in seven for fire fighters will be voted on.

The fire fighters in these cities work 84 hours a week, and they are the only workers who have to labor seven days' a week," said Secretary-Treasurer Richardson of the international association.

"A great deal has been said regarding the service the public is entitled to from firemen, but it must not be forgotten that the public has a duty to perform if it expects fire fighters to render this service in the most efficient form. Present conditions do not speak very highly for the manner in which the public has rewarded the firemen for their faithful service."

STRIKERS ENJOINED

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 13.—Federal Judge Killits has enjoined striking taxi cab drivers, employed by the Toledo transfer company, from picketing at or about the entrance to the terminal station in the city day. The court would cease the opinion that the strikers are interfering with interstate commerce. The company discharged several employes when they formed a union to improve working conditions and a strike followed.

RAIL CLERKS ADVANCE

Denver, Dec. 13.—A new agreement between Railway Clerks' union No. 7 and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad provides for time and one-half payment after eight hours.

Company "Union" Rejected; Pennsy Can't Fool Workers

Chicago, Dec. 13.—According to figures made public by the railroad labor board, telegraphers employed by the Pennsylvania railroad have rejected the company "union" by a vote of more than 12 to 1.

The telegraphers declared by an overwhelming vote that they favor the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, affiliated to the A. F. of L., as their representative in wage negotiations with the company. The vote, as announced by the labor board, was 11,258 for the bona fide union and 318 for the company "union."

The policy of the railroad management has been not to recognize the regular unions, but to encourage their handpicked "union." The vote was conducted by the labor board, and is a rebuff to General Atterbury and other officials of the anti-union corporation.

HOOVER ABANDONS RADIO REGULATION

Washington, Dec. 13.—Complete federal regulation of radio has been abandoned by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and he has withdrawn his support of a bill prepared largely by the department of commerce.

In a letter to the chairman of the house merchant marine committee Mr. Hoover recommends that congress confine itself to amending existing laws in minor particulars.

In explaining his new viewpoint, the secretary of commerce called attention to the fact that there is no monopoly in the radio world at the present time, there being over 500 broadcasting stations in the United, more than four are the property of any one institution.

"With only limited numbers of wave lengths and 500 stations—rapidly increasing—we are forced today to certain duplication of waves and to the division of time between stations. Any attempt to give preference among stations in the allotment of wave lengths on the basis of quality of program raises the question of censorship, the implication of which I can not at present accept."

Mr. Hoover points out several other features of radio development that might result in censorship charges if strict governmental regulation were applied.

PORTO RICO ELECTION OUTRAGES PROTESTED

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 13.—A committee representing the organized workers and other citizens have prepared a manifesto against frauds and corruption of the Conservative party at the November 4 election. In this city the workers' majority of 5,000 votes was reduced to less than 100. In other municipalities, clear majorities for the workers were changed to majorities for the sugar barons and representatives of other corporations that control this island.

"The right to vote was shamefully violated in all municipalities of the island," the manifesto declares. "Election inspectors and secretaries acted in an arbitrary manner, and the workers' challengers and observers were often ejected from polling places."

It is proposed to present proofs of these outrages and present them to the president of the United States, to the congress, to the American Federation of Labor, and to the American press.

"We shall knock at every door asking for justice, and we do not doubt that we shall obtain the proper reparation for our people," the protestors declare.

MINE TOLL IS NEEDLESS

Washington, Dec. 13.—Coal mine accidents continue at a far too frequent rate, Director of Potash Bain, director of the bureau of mines, declared in his annual report.

The results of modern research have demonstrated clearly the principal causes and definite means of minimizing such accidents, and the recommendations of the bureau have not been adopted in mines as rapidly or as thoroughly as necessary, the report stated.

One of the bureau's activities during the year was an intensive campaign for the adoption of rock dusting as a preventive of disastrous explosions in coal mines.

RAILROADS SET NEW RECORD

New York, Dec. 13.—Earnings of class 1 railroads in the United States set a new high record for any month since the war with October net railroad operating income of $127,196,106. This is $23,329,429 more than the same carriers earned in the corresponding month of the previous year and was more than $10,000,000 greater than the record earnings of September this year.

ISSUE STOCK DIVIDEND

New York, Dec. 13.—The American gas and electric company has issued a 50 per cent stock dividend.

LIFE IS SHORTENED BY EXCESSIVE TOIL

New York, Dec. 13.—The life expectation of industrial workers is eight years less than office workers, according to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan life insurance company, speaking at the industrial conference called by the New York state department of labor.

In addition to 2,000 deaths each year in this state from occupational accidents, specific diseases affect the same worker, Dr. Dublin said. Among the most virulent are tuberculosis, especially among stone cutters, said blasters and grinders; pneumonia and the degenerative diseases caused by exposure and strain, and poisoning from lead, brass, mercury, arsenic, aniline, wood alcohol, hides and skins.

Dr. Dublin urged the establishment of a clinic under the state department of labor or other agency to study and treat cases of occupational diseases among workers, and he urged the 17,000 physicians of the state to give more attention to industrial diseases.

Arthur Williams, president of the American museum of safety, said that of 41,000,000 employes, an average of 2,500,000 are on the injured list all the time. This is an annual economic loss of $1,250,000,000.

GUNMEN ARE RAMPANT

Morgantown, W. Va., Dec. 13.—The hordes of gunmen and thugs imported into this section by coal owners are terrifying citizens, and public officials make loud claims that they "will clean up the county." Trade unionists point out that this threat has been made on other occasions but the gunmen were not disturbed. Citizens are assaulted, on the highways and no arrests have been made. Machine guns operated by the thugs have riddled coal miners' homes. One little girl was murdered on Scott's Run, Dec. 1, here, but the authorities are making no effort to arrest the strike-breakers.

The gang recently destroyed the miners' hall at Brady while the sheriff of the county witnessed the proceedings.

HEALTH ENDANGERED BY TIN CAN FOODS

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 13.—Canned foods often stand on dealers' shelves from one to five years and in some instances 10 years before sale, said Dr. Charles Thom of the United States bureau of chemistry in an address to the New Jersey sanitary association.

"In such cases," Dr. Thom said, "the tin of the can goes partly into the food, and the public should not go on eating the tin as well as the contents."

Although spinach decays rapidly when kept in cans, "spinach is put up is sent in 100-pound hampers several hundred miles to the canneries, arriving there a week or more later, but they can it just the same. Lettuce, cabbage, onions and other salad plants are sold and eaten uncooked, but without scrutiny as to source, conditions of transportation, exposure to filth and to bacterial activity."

Dr. Thom urged the labeling of cans so that the public would know when the contents were spoiled. He scored the extravagant claims made by manufacturers of food products which have little or no nutritive value.

"These manufacturers make a chaos of claims," he said, "but what we want in our food supplies are not 'shotgun' mixtures heralded as supplying all the needs of the human body, but materials of known quality, honestly named, which can be used with others to build up a varied and attractive diet."

POSTAL WAGE VETO BACKED BY BUSINESS

Washington, Dec. 13.—The United States chamber of commerce has declared in favor of the president's veto of the postal wage bill, and calls on the senate to sustain the president. In appealing to individual senators, Vice President Goodwin of the chamber said:

"After a thorough consideration of employment conditions in the postal service the chamber of commerce has record in favor of additional compensation on a differential scale in those post offices where conditions warrant, but is strongly in opposition to a nation-wide increase."

This position, favored also by the administration, would play postal workers against each other by raising rates in a few of the larger offices.

WORK LONG HOURS

Concord, N. C., Dec. 13.—At a meeting of textile workers of the two Carolinas it was reported that girls in mills here as low as 58 per cent of labor 72 hours a week.

In referring to profits in this industry, Harry Hartley, United Textile Workers' organizer, told of certain mill barons accumulating $30,000,000 in profits during the war capital stock increased to $90,000,000.

AD—Girls work long hours and receive less than 58 per cent of the wages that are running 55 hours or more per week have reduced wages as much as 30 per cent. The price of cotton is cheaper than a year ago while the cost of the finished product is mounting higher levels almost every day. The textile delegates declared that if workers refuse to unite they will be back where they were 30 years ago.

HOW HE HATES PUBLICITY

Washington, Dec. 13.—Congress was in session but a few hours when Congressman Blanton of Texas started history in favor of the anti-union shop and how he was opposed to the closed shop. Man of Michigan remarked:

"I have some sympathy with any new high record for any month since the war with October net railroad operating income of $127,196,106. This is $23,329,429 more than the same carriers earned in the corresponding month of the previous year and was more than $10,000,000 greater than the record earnings of September this year.

Newspaper correspondents have "discovered" Blanton. He is no longer on the front page of the daily press, though he talks on every subject and on every occasion.

A paragrapher in a local newspaper writes that Blanton never started to speech yet without disclosing that he is wholly lacking in terminal facilities."

BUSINESS IS CAUTIOUS IN WILD STOCK GAMBLE

New York, Dec. 13.—Far-sighted business men refuse to become excited over Wall street's wildest gamble that has jumped stock values to record heights. Scores of industrial concerns are paying regular dividends, increased dividends, special dividends and stock dividends, and the claim is made that 1924 will be unmatched as a profit year.

On the surface, prospects are bright for a record year, but hard-headed business men issue cautious warnings that this flurry should not be considered legitimate business.

Dr. Julius Klein, specialized financial journal, voices this caution. "It might almost appear as strange," he says, "that the advance in business should be able to keep a level head and to refrain from betting heavily on a game which seems to the careful observer, though fair on the immediate surface, by no means free from dangerous counter-currents not far below the surface.

"The strange thing is apparently true, however, that a large portion of the business world is skeptical of any great boom at once, and is considering cautiously the probable results from the action of forces which are just now mainly behind the backdrop of the conspicuous stage.

"Great confidence seems matched with an equally great caution, with the consequent effect that the advance is on the whole very moderate in pace."

The Annalist then makes this significant statement:

"We are so abundantly equipped for production in most lines that if we should reach the capacity we overload our consuming capacity in something like seven or eight months and then have to slow down all around while we work off the excess.

"Last spring we had a record production figure followed by comparatively marked dullness. The clear-headed business man who does not confuse his sale of volume of business, but for profits, rather naturally looks askance at the present boom and another similar short turn when he can not see—and that is certainly the case now—any new compensating advantages in lower costs that promise better profits. The business man apparently could spare a rate on a number of good profits in such a short turn, but in the main he is at the moment patently unwilling to do so."

COMMODITY PRICES UP

New York, Dec. 12.—Dun's index number of average commodity prices for December 1 shows an advance of nearly 2¾ per cent during November. This is the fourth successive month of the beginning of any month since January, 1921. As compared with the low average of the year touched on June 1, the advance has been 7¾ per cent; compared with a year ago, it shows an advance of 3¾ per cent.

U. S. CHILD LABOR LAW FAVORED BY ROOSEVELT

States rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they are invoked to prevent the abolition of child labor—not when they stand for wrong or oppression of any kind or for national weakness or impotence at home or abroad. The states have shown that they have the ability to curb the power of syndicated wealth and therefore, in the interest of the people, it must be done by national action.—Theodore Roosevelt, in 1907.

NON-UNIONISTS' LOW WAGES SHOCK COAL OWNERS' PAPER

From the United Mine Workers' Journal

When wages of coal miners in the non-union fields in West Virginia and Kentucky are forced to such low ebb by the profit-grabbing producers, that trade journals, published in the interest of operators, protest and sound an alarm against killing the goose that lays the golden egg, the situation must be rotten.

Coal Age, published as an operators' journal, in a recent issue, sounded a warning along this line, and said that if the practice of lowering wages to meet every new contract continued to prevail, the miner could not live. On this subject, Coal Age said:

"Non-union operators are not but feel some alarm at the constant wage reductions. They must know that their employes will compare the wages paid in non-union mines with those current in union regions. If the present lowering of wages in non-union mines by contract made continues, the wage rates will fall below a level at which any working man can live. The non-union regions may then be overrun by the union as easily as was the Pittsburgh region in the 90's.

"Information has been received that at least one company in West Virginia is paying $2.00 per day for common labor, as against $2.80 to its surface employes. In one Pike county, Kentucky, mine, it is said, drivers are getting 35 cents an hour, trackmen 45 cents an hour, hand mining is 53 cents per ton, machine mining 42 cents a ton. Compare these rates with those in the Pittsburgh regions, where drivers and trackmen receive 93¾ cents an hour, where the pick mining rate is $1.11½ per ton (thick vein) and 93¾ cents (thin vein), and where the rates for mining by machine and loading by hand are 94 cents (thin vein) and 88.31 cents (thick vein) in wide work, with proportionate rates in narrow.

"To all appearance the wage rate in non-union fields tends to decline, and will continue to do so unless the non-union operators meet together and decide upon a fair wage. The present ruthless throat competition can not fail to have an unfavorable reaction on the non-union regions."

And there you have it.

The United Mine Workers of America is fighting this form of industrial piracy. It is seeking to unionize the mines of West Virginia and Kentucky so as to give the miners of those districts a wage whereby they can live decently, according to American standards. This is the task the old fought on every occasion and with a viciousness that passes understanding. Gunmen, thugs, injunctions, law processes of various kinds and devices have been employed by the non-union operators of those fields against the constitutional right of coal miners to organize.

Having the upper hand through the devious ways of unrighteous official-dom, the non-union coal operators of West Virginia and Kentucky have oppressed the coal miners in every way possible. The easier way, of course, is the economic way, and so wages are cut and slashed at every opportunity until, as Coal Age points out, the coal miner of the two States have reached the point where even existence is threatened.

TRADE UNION SPIRIT NEEDED FOR VICTORY

Chicago, Dec. 13.—"More vigor and energy, greater discipline and a greater fighting spirit among all members are the most essential requirements of the trade union," says Editor Hohmann of the Bakers' Journal.

This trade union is confronted by aggregations of capital that threaten the complete trustification of the baking industry, and the editor recommends that intelligence, organization and determination are necessary to meet changed conditions.

"There is such a thing what we call esprit de corps, or in our political life, 'party spirit,' which seems to be indispensable to the trade union movement, and where it should find expression in a greater, powerful, efficient, vivid and forceful manner.

"As a rule, every one who takes our cause seriously, should devote his attention at all times undividedly to the movement as a whole. We must keep in mind that in our trade union activities we are not engaged in temporary battles.

"Philosophical deliberations and hesitation are things that should not be permitted to play a part in our economic struggles, if the workers are to be protected from being submerged by economic oppression."

AID FARMER OWNERSHIP BY LEVYING LESS TAX

Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13.—Farm ownership, rather than tenant farming, will be encouraged in this state by the adoption of the proposed tax relief amendment, according to a statement issued by the tax relief association, of which David Woodhead, lumberman of this city, is president.

The amendment to be presented to the legislature in January for submission to the people by referendum, proposes to exempt from taxation $2,000 worth of improvements on land to each individual taxpayer, and to exempt all personal property from ordinary taxation.

Diversified farming will be encouraged as against temporary one-crop farming by the adoption of the amendment, whose provisions are to take effect gradually at a rate of 25 per cent a year, so that they will not be in full effect until the fourth year after adoption.

The amendment, the statement asserts, will affect the farmer by exempting from taxation up to $2,000 on improvements not only of farm houses, barns, fences, wells, etc., but also of orchards bearing fruit trees, vines, alfalfa, all of which are now subject to taxation as improvements. This will reduce the taxation on improved farms, it is pointed out, and will shift the burden of taxation to unimproved land.

MISS LATHROP DEFENDS CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Garden City, L. I., Dec. 13.—Opposition to the federal child labor amendment comes not from persons who oppose it on principle, but from interests such as manufacturers, declared Miss Julia C. Lathrop, former head of the United States children's bureau, in an address to club women.

"It is the belief of members of congress and of the public generally that the right of a child to freedom from toil is inalienable," she said. "It is education of mind and conscience in childhood which alone leads to permanent health in life."

Miss Lathrop said that 1,060,000 girls between the ages of 10 and 16 were employed throughout the country and that many more under 10 years of age were employed, although there were no official records to show it.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 13.—Newspaper publishers and the typographical union have signed a two-year agreement that raises rates $1 per week the first year, and an additional $1 the second year. Back pay from August 25 will be allowed. The scale is now $45.50 for the first year and $46.50 for the second year.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13.—An arbitration board has awarded newspaper printers a 5 per cent increase, dating back to May 1. Judge Dibell, associate justice of the supreme court, was the odd arbitrator. This is the second time Judge Dibell has acted in this capacity for the printers and publishers.

BAN ON SHODDY UPHELD

Washington, Dec. 12.—The United States supreme court refused to interfere with a Pennsylvania state law which prohibits the use of shoddy in the manufacture of mattresses, pillows and other articles of bedding.

PUBLICITY OF INCOMES WILL NOT BE REPEALED

Washington, Dec. 13.—The proposal to repeal the publicity section of the income tax law, favored by President Coolidge, will meet strong opposition in congress. The publication of these payments does not include incomes from tax exempt bonds, and other exemptions.

Western senators, led by Senator Walsh of Montana, oppose publicity repeal. This opposition, it is declared, is strong enough at this session to make repeal impossible.

"The opportunity to profit illegally in the administration of the income tax law is staggering at the best," said Senator Walsh. "Even with the widest publicity, graft could not be altogether eliminated.

"There is nothing new or startling in the principle of tax publicity. It is an essential part of the system of property taxation long in vogue in this country, perhaps universally pursued by the states and dating from the beginning of organized government, that every individual, natural or corporate, is required by law to schedule his property and pay taxes.

The opponents of repeal insist that the law should be strengthened. They point to the fact that many of the persons who are popularly believed to receive large incomes, and it is suggested should be under publicity, reveal how income tax payments are being evaded.

BUSINESS MEN OPPOSE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

New York, Dec. 13.—The New York state chamber of commerce condemned the federal child labor amendment at its annual meeting here.

A small minority, led by Joseph M. Price, opposed the resolution. Mr. Price declared that he was "amazed and shocked" at the committee's attitude. "If the employers realized that the proposed child labor amendment do not work for good business, child labor legislation would be unnecessary," he said. "The right of the state would give up under the proposed amendment would be the right to neglect its children. The amendment gives the state unlimited power to protect its children."

Those who have cited powers the constitution now gives congress and said that with such powers entrusted to them congress will be afraid to delegate authority as proposed in the amendment. To adopt the state child labor laws will not do us credit as an association of business men," he said.

INDEPENDENT VOTERS DREW FROM REPUBLICANS

Washington, Dec. 13.—One analysis of the vote for the three leading presidential candidates in the last election in 10 of the largest states indicates that Senator La Follette drew slightly more from the Republicans than from the Democrats. The Wisconsin senator secured 13.2 per cent of the total vote in these states, and it would appear that he drew 7.6 per cent from the Republicans and 6.6 per cent from the Democrats.

The 10 states are New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Indiana, New Jersey, Missouri and Iowa. The combined vote La Follette received 9,991,958 votes in these states. Davis, 4,372,000; La Follette, 2,155,459. Four years ago these states cast 9,805,775 for Harding and 4,631,508 for Cox. The official figures for all states have not yet been received.

POWER CONTROL IS KING

New York, Dec. 13.—The control of national power resources would give the possessor "mastery over his fellows, reduction of prices and unlimited extortion possessed by no autocrat of previous empire," declared Fred R. Low, retiring president of the American society of mechanical engineers.

Mr. Low said that existing machinery can be made to supply thirty slaves for each man, woman and child in the United States"; that the supply of energy can be increased 100 per cent in 100 years, while bituminous may last 500, and that when the secret of the energy of the sun's rays is found it will be possible to utilize the stream of energy that comes to the earth from the sun.

WEB PRESSMEN WIN

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 13.—An arbitration board has raised web printing pressmen's wages $2 a week for night work and $3.50 for day work. The publishers demanded a wage decrease and announce they will appeal to the International arbitration board provided by both parties.